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No. 17,052. 號一月正年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918. 巳丁次歲年七國民華中 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

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ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

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WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

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and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season tickets will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order [illegible] Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
[illegible]

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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

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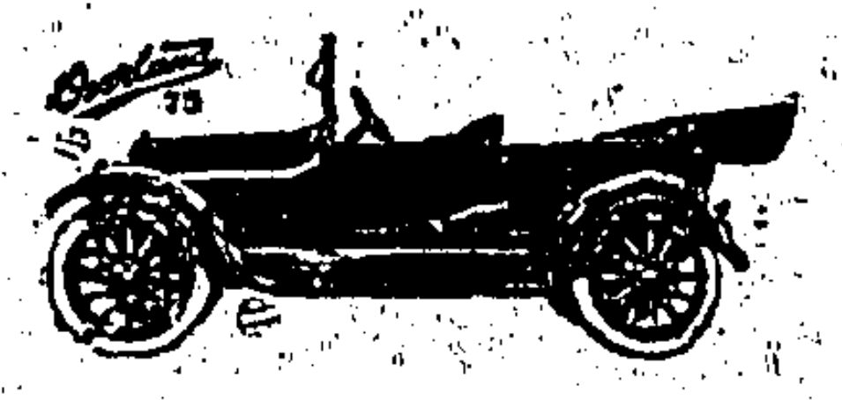

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AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
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"All Saints' Lodge," Howley, Blackwater, Hants.
Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tabloids excellent for stopping Cold.

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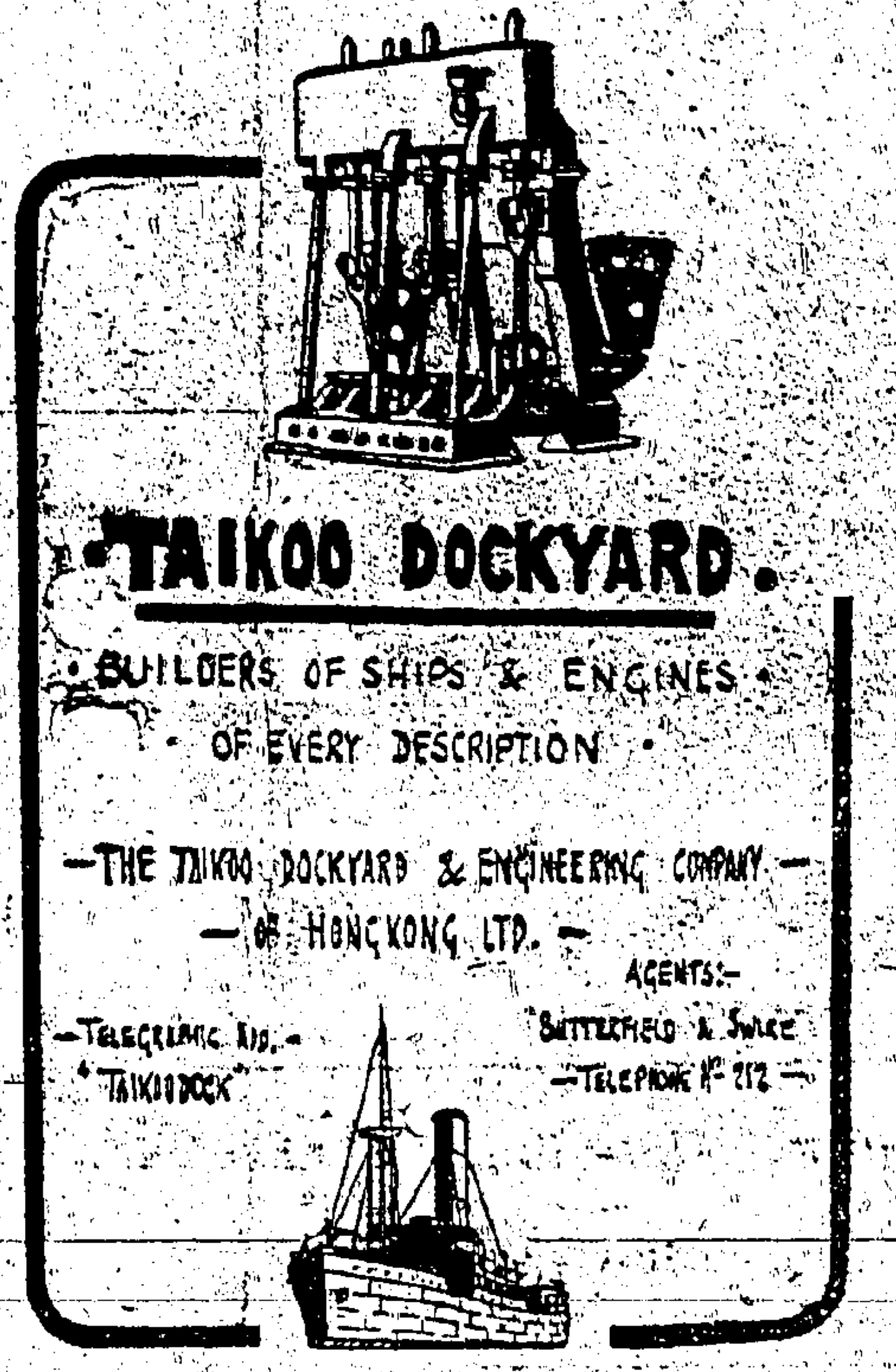
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PRICE $12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Admiralty announces that the hospital ship *Rewa* was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at midnight on January 4, on her way from Gibraltar.

All the wounded were saved, but three lascars belonging to the crew are missing.

The *Rewa* displayed all the lights and markings required by The Hague Convention and had not been within the so-called barred zone delimited by the Germans.

AN INEXCUSABLE CRIME.

LATER.

The torpedoing of the *Rewa* must be regarded as another inexcusable crime.

When the vessel was struck everyone worked with a will at the difficult task of transferring the wounded to the boats and the patrol ships, which speedily arrived. The survivors were landed and everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded who were quickly sent to hospital.

GERMAN BARRED ZONE EXTENED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

A Berlin official message announces the extension of the German barred zone around hostile points on the Cape Verde Islands and Dakar with the adjoining coastal region and also that the barred zone around the Azores has been extended towards Madeira.

Neutral vessels at present harboured in the zones will not be attacked if they proceed to a free sea by the shortest route, by January 18, and a sufficient period of grace will be allowed to neutral ships entering the zones unknowingly.

STRANGE SCENES AT BERLIN.

SOLDIERS BELABOURED WITH STICKS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

The *Fatherland* (Berlin) states that on Monday a number of disabled soldiers were decorated with Iron Crosses.

They were specially invited but not permitted to speak but they grew restless and interrupted annexationist speakers.

There was a stormy scene when an orator called them deserters who left Hindenburg's banner to betray their comrades.

The *Vorwaerts* says the soldiers were belaboured with sticks and finally expelled by the police.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

MUTINY IN THE NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A message from Lisbon throws a light on the hitherto obscure situation.

The message states that the Government is taking energetic measures against the Democrats whom, it declares, aim at regaining power forcibly. It is also apparent that serious disaffection reigns in the Navy. The cruiser *Vasco da Gama*, which is anchored off the Capital, bombarded the fortress of Cistello, after which the cruiser hoisted the white flag and the crew disembarked and surrendered. Other mutinous crews were also made prisoners.

The military occupy the naval barracks and arsenals.

THE GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.

Mr. Ronald Storrs has been appointed Governor of Jerusalem in succession to [illegible] Pasha, who has resigned owing to ill health.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

BOLSHEVIK AND SOVIET PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that both the Bolshevik and Soviet official newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as "a plan" to make Russia pay for a peace which would be advantageous to the Allied Imperialists by enabling the latter to strike a bargain at the expense of Lithuania, Courland and Poland.

The *Westminster Gazette* commenting on the above, points out that the Bolsheviks, having dismantled the Army and entered into peace negotiations in the teeth of the Pact of London, cannot expect the Allies to sustain their cause by methods, namely, fighting, which the Bolsheviks repudiate.

A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 8.

Mr. Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, advocates an International Socialist Conference meeting at Stockholm to discuss peace, not later than February.

Mr. Huysmans is sailing for England.

GERMAN PRESS RESTRICTIONS.

HOW GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION IS DIRECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

A series of secret instructions to German newspapers, dated 1917, which have fallen into the hands of the State Department, and are now published, afford illuminating evidence of the minute care the War Lords take to direct public opinion in the Fatherland.

The instructions reveal how the character of newspaper articles must conform to prescribed terms, infractions resulting in ruthless punishment. Labour disturbances, food, coal, and other problems are banned, likewise the serious economic conditions, while advertisements of dog flesh for sale are prohibited.

The instructions state that the view must be taken that it is impossible to bring five American Divisions overseas and train them by the end of 1917. The situation in Russia must be viewed as being caused by the Entente in the hope that Russia will continue till America arrives and the Press has been ordered to emphasise that the enemy offensive has utterly failed on all Fronts. Reference to the Leipzig and Koenigsberg disturbances are prohibited as is news concerning the purchases of clothing in occupied districts and Switzerland and also German importations from abroad, especially Holland.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

General Lize, commanding the French artillery on the Italian Front, has been killed.

WHY GERMANY RECOGNISED THE FINNISH REPUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

Speeches in the Reichstag show that the German recognition of the Finnish Republic is due to hope of exploiting Finland economically.

THE SILVER MARKET.

[illegible], Jan. 9.

The Silver Market is [illegible].

(Continued on Page [illegible].)

INTIMATIONS

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SUPERVISER of Printing Department wants a Berth in a Printing Office either as printing assistant or as proof-reader.

Apply X Y Z.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918. 18

BILLIARD MATCH.

FRIDAY, 11th inst., 9 p.m.
SERGT. W. PITT v. GUNNER LORD
AT THE
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
Admission $1. — $2 Reserved Seats.
BOOKING: ANDERSON'S.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 24

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1918:—

TUESDAY,	29th January
FRIDAY,	22nd February
WEDNESDAY,	27th March
FRIDAY,	26th April
WEDNESDAY,	29th May
THURSDAY,	27th June
MONDAY,	29th July
THURSDAY,	29th August
FRIDAY,	27th September
TUESDAY,	29th October
THURSDAY,	28th November
FRIDAY,	27th December

By Order of the Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1918. 23

ALFRED HYNDMAN
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RIBBONS at $1.80 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at $12.00 per machine per annum.

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Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2275

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CORNED BEEF
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CORNED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
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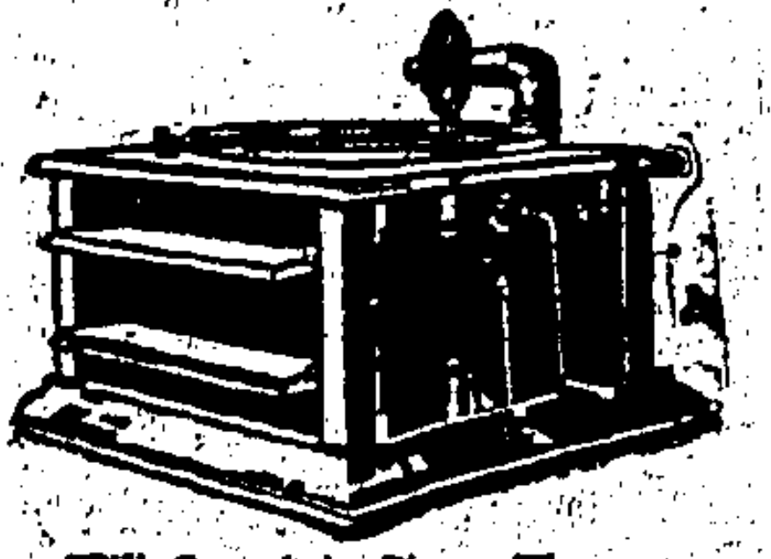
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.
THIS
COLUMBIA
AT $35.



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We have GRAFONOLAS to suit every Pocket.
Ask Us About Them.

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SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND [illegible]	[illegible]
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The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL STRENGTHS.
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE WAR.

THE U.S. PROBLEM.

Mr. John Harrington, in an article contributed to our New-World contemporary, the "Wireless Age," draws a graphic picture of what happened when President Wilson's Government suddenly came along, commandeered all the apparatus in the possession of the American Marconi Company, and then said, "Provide the Army and Navy with a thousand or so more." The problem was urgent. The erection of additions to the factory; the construction of new machinery and new jigs and models; the training of artisans to a new and highly specialised calling—had to be carried out at once. "Business as unusual from May 1st has been the slogan at the Aldene plant." Bricks came in cartloads; lumber was stacked in piles; cement bags formed a veritable barricade. Carpenters, masons, machinists, engineers, electricians were mobilised from all parts of the States. The buildings which have been added cover 40,000 feet of ground.

Why all this mighty innovation? is a question that might be asked. Had not the company been manufacturing and installing apparatus for commercial use for many a long year? "Aye; there's the rub." The U.S.A. suddenly wanted aeroplanes by the thousand, and everyone requires its wireless. Destroyers, battleships, submarines all have got to be equipped. Each warlike engine has its own special needs to be met, its own special variety of equipment to be manufactured. Probably few who lack specialised knowledge can realise what an intricate task it is to build them. Of the thousands of parts, big and tiny, which go into the make-up of the sets, scarcely any can be bought in the open market. All have to be adjusted to Government standards, and the process of standardisation itself was one which might have taken months, had there been time to wait.

THE DIFFERENCE TO-DAY.

Such is a brief summary of the problem with which the American Wireless Organisation has had to contend, says the "Wireless World." The way in which they are pressing forward to their goal is beyond all praise. But it is only fair to remember that in this, as in other items of the great war machine, the latest crusaders are profiting by the labours and experiences of our own fellow-countrymen. The difference between the wireless position to-day and that which it occupied at the outbreak of war is simply stupendous. And [illegible] supply is constantly straining to overtake the demand, and the demand races gaily ahead, gaining strength as it goes. Vast was Britain's fleet of war, it is gigantic now. And almost every unit has to rely for its efficiency on wireless. The first line of defence of a merchantman, or trawler, against the menace of U-boat piracy is wireless. Large numbers were destitute of any apparatus, and had to be equipped. The improvements in the wireless equipment of the aeroplanes are wonderful—to those who know. These improvements had to be sought for, groped after, patiently arrived at by ingenuity and experiment; they did not come of themselves. The ever-changing types of planes make constant fresh demands on the mother-wit of wireless experts. The sets themselves do not grow wild on blackberry brambles. Then how about the "field-sets," in their many varieties, from the installations at headquarters and divisional centres to frontline equipments strung from the branches of a friendly tree?

All over the world they go, these instruments of swift communication. Lieut.-General Smuts tells how success eluded him on one occasion because the pack mules bearing their previous wireless lost their way in some mountain passes. We read the other day how wireless subjugated the Desert of Sinai for Sir Archibald Murray. Wherever British troops are employed—and where are they not?—their wireless goes with them. And these sets, in their "infinite variety," are the products of British brainwork, the fruits of British toil. The "Wizard of Wireless," Senatore Marconi—himself half British by blood—has led the way indeed! His genius, his example have inspired his followers, high and humble alike.

And the result? The new-sheets printed daily show them. The official authorities acknowledge their indebtedness.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

CRIME OF SHOOTING WAR PIGEONS.

DISTRESS MESSAGES FROM SEAPLANES DELAYED.

Two pigeons, carrying messages from sea-planes in distress, were recently shot down, with the result that the messages were some days late in reaching the authorities.

This incident, and the fact that the shooting of homing pigeons has already caused the loss of many valuable birds and interfered to a considerable extent with the training and use of pigeons for naval and military purpose, has caused the Home Office to write to the metropolitan magistrates—at the request of Lord French—hoping that, in dealing with such cases, they will not lose sight of the gravity of the offence, "viewed in the light of its possible consequences."

Pigeons, it is explained, are being largely used by the naval and military authorities for the conveyance of messages, and the shooting of birds carrying important communications may have very serious consequences.

TROOPS' XMAS PUDDING.

Arrangements were made at the request of the Army Council to issue ½ lb. of plum pudding to every British soldier serving in France, whether in the field or in hospital. Owing to the shortage of the essential ingredients for Christmas puddings this was only possible with the assistance of the Food Controller and the Sugar Commission.

In view of the congestion of traffic it was not considered possible to grant facilities for the conveyance to France of consignments of plum pudding, beyond this ration, and the Army Council hoped that the public would refrain from dispatching plum puddings to the troops there.

The whole expense of providing the pudding was to be borne by the Expeditionary Canteen Funds.

DO YOU FEEL OLD?

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill health seems to threaten you without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably undernourished, because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a *quick decision* and *take prompt action* whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard. Don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first and a good tonic, Dr. Williams' pink pills, for the second, are what you need. Act promptly, for trivial ills grow into serious diseases; start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people and see how soon your appetite improves and the feeling of weakness is dispelled. Any dealer can supply you with these pills, or send $1.50 for a bottle, [illegible] Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. [illegible]

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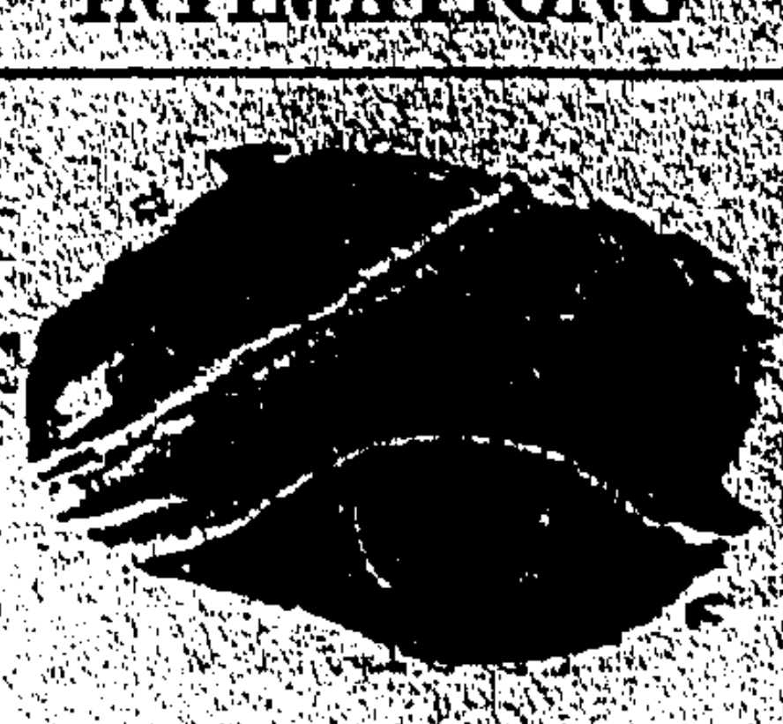

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE, KOWLOON.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAI KOK TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ughes & Hough.
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S., Coal and General Produce
rokers and Commission
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Codes used
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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private Tender of Hull of the above-named Steamer as now lies stranded on the East P. of NAUCHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kwan Chau W.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but, no Cargo is to be considered in the Tender).

The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.

All Tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon, SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.

A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office, said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.

For and on account of the Concerned.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 25

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 12th January, 1918, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
DES VOEUX ROAD, Corner of
Ice House Street,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising:—

Double Bed Sheets, Bedspreads and Counterpanes, Towels, &c., Blankets, Dress Materials including Blue Serge Prints, Holland, White Linen, Long Cloth, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., Handkerchiefs, Gent.'s Silk Socks, Boys Suits, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

Also

Suit Cases and a few pairs Gent.'s Boots and Shoes and Overcoat Lengths.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918. 21

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brasses, &c.

Two PIANOS.

(Full Particulars [illegible] Catalogue.)

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply— DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918. 1

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,

Hull ... ...Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 35'
Beam ... ... 7'
Draft ... ... 3'

Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H. P.

Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 9003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 87 Peak, from 1st May to 31st October. 6 rooms and usual offices together with a large garden.

Apply—
W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,
C/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
5 Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918. 20

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m., on the spot,

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of

Booths and Matsheds,

on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash.

For Plan and Condition of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918. 13

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 12th January, 1918, at 12 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

MOTOR BICYCLE 3½ H.P. SINGLE CYLINDER, two speed counter shaft gear. In running order.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 26

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Length 42 feet.
Beam 11 feet 4 inches
Draft 5 feet.

Lavatory, Pantry, &c.

12 and 8 H.P. Motors. Complete with sails and accessories.

Further Particulars from the Undersigned.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY DEGREE DAY.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $165,000.

The second annual conferment of degrees took place last evening at the Hongkong University.

Prior to the ceremony tea was served during which the Band of the Middlesex Regiment rendered an enjoyable programme of music.

His Excellency the Governor who is Chancellor of the University, was received at the entrance of the building by a guard of honour, comprised of the Victoria Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under Mr. Ho Leung, with whom was Regimental Sergeant-Major Bond. After His Excellency had inspected the Guard, he joined the gathering at tea.

The Great Hall, where the ceremony of conferring the degrees was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity, even the window ledges being occupied.

The ceremony was opened by a procession including the Honorary Graduates and the members of the Court, Council and Senate in the following order:—Mr. G. E. Marley, Mr. F. A. Redmond, Rev. C. B. Shann, Rev. E. E. Bryant, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Dr. Lindsay Wods, Mr. E. J. Surman, Mr. Brayshay, Mr. F. M. H. Holman, Mr. Trafford, Mr. Walter Brown, Mr. Lai Chi Hsi, Mr. Au Tai Tin, Dr. C. Forsyth, Prof. T. H. Matthewman, Prof. A. G. Warren, Prof. K. H. Digby, Prof. T. Stuart, Mr. Ho Kwong, Prof. W. J. Hinton, Mr. Tso Sin Wan, Mr. D. K. Sethna, Mr. Chan Kang Yu, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. R. M. Gibson, Mr. N. H. N. Mody, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria, H.E. Major-General Ventris, H.H. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Dean, Arts Faculty (Mr. J. D. Wright), Registrar (Mr. A. C. Franklin), Dean, Medical Faculty (Dr. Earle), Dean, Engineering Faculty (Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith), Treasurer (Sir Paul Chater), Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Jordan), Pro-Chancellor (Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G.), Vice-Chancellor (Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G.), the mace bearer (Mr. I. Day), H.E. The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Chancellor then declared the Congregation open for conferring degrees, after which the Band played the University Anthem.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR (SIR CHARLES ELIOT) said it was very pleasing when one was able to begin a speech by announcing some good news. On one or two occasions, when making speeches at the University he had been able to make rather interesting statements albeit he must confess that they had not been able to keep the news back until the propitious day arrived, but what he was going to tell them now was absolutely a surprise to himself for he did not know until he came down to the University that evening and went into the tea room, that Mr. Eu Tong Sen, a Chinese gentleman from the Federated Malay States, who was spending some time in Hongkong, had promised to give to the University a donation of [illegible]—(Applause). He was glad they applauded as they did, for it certainly deserved their thanks—(Renewed Applause). [illegible] them that Mr. Ho Fook had endowed the building for a School for Physiology—(Applause)—and since that Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. Chan Kai Ming had given similar endowments of $50,000 each for Schools of Tropical Medicine and Pathology—(Applause). The result of that was, he thought he could say, that they ought to have a Medical Faculty as replete and as well equipped as any in South China—possibly in the whole of China—(Applause). Then, also since the last Congregation, Sir Robert Ho Tung had completed his gift of $50,000 and Mr. Liang Shi Yi had also given $10,000. They were all grateful, and it showed that continued interest was being taken in the University which he looked upon as a very good augury. But, still, if anybody thought the University had so much money that they did not want any more, he felt that he ought to correct that impression. The occasion was rather one in which to show gratitude than to beg, but still donations like those medical donations, large as they were, did not go towards the general funds of the University. They were for specific purposes and for certain schools in which medicine could be taught and the University was not richer for them; besides they cost money in order to provide Professors to teach in their special Schools. But whilst not begging for money he merely wanted to point out that they were not so rich as might be supposed, and their activities were extending considerably. They instituted, last year, a Commercial certificate which he hoped would prove to be an advantage to the University and to the town. He hoped it would not mean that a pupil, who might spend four years in acquiring some degree, would, instead, take up the commercial course in order to get a certificate; but rather that a large class of young men, engaged in commercial pursuits who could not attend the University for the whole period of four years would find it possible to spend two years there. They also opened a department for the training of teachers, and they were anxious that the Chinese Government should send a good number of students to be trained in teaching, who would afterwards work in Chinese schools. It was not his purpose to review all that had been done during the year but to perform the very pleasant duty of introducing to His Excellency the Chancellor, the new candidates for honorary degrees.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

In presenting to the Chancellor Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., the Vice Chancellor said he believed they were old friends, for a good part of Sir Stewart Lockhart's time had been spent in Hongkong, and he was well known to the greater part of the audience. Sir Stewart Lockhart belonged to a type of man who were scholars as well as administrators, and of which there had been a very long list in the past. He would remind them that Sir Stewart Lockhart was the author of a Manual of Chinese Quotations; and his work on Currency in the Far East was also well known.

In presenting Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., the Vice Chancellor said a very few words of introduction were needed. He was very well known in the Colony as the British Consul-General for Canton. Although he had not found time to write books on the Chinese Language like Sir Stewart Lockhart, he was a profound Chinese scholar. Much of his time must have been occupied in becoming acquainted with the extraordinary processions of officials that had passed through Canton from time to time—(Laughter). He was one of those men who was an administrator as well as a scholar and a man highly worthy of a degree of the University.

In presenting the Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Vice Chancellor said Dr. Pearce was a very well known figure in Hongkong. He remembered Sir Stewart Lockhart telling him, when he went North last Summer, that Dr. Pearce was his senior in residence in the East. They collaborated, he believed, in the China Review. If he were to describe Dr. Pearce's literary and missionary activities it would take up a very long time. Dr. Pearce's missionary activities extended over a long period and people who knew [illegible]

He might mention that Dr. Pearce was given to translate into Chinese a phamphlet about the University and when he (the vice-chancellor) took it up to Peking last summer, he showed it to various Chinese gentlemen. Some said it was classical, and some said it was not sufficiently classical, but all agreed that it was written by a European—(Laughter).

THE GRADUATES.

The Students who had qualified were then presented to the Chancellor to have their various degrees conferred upon them, Dr. Earle introducing those of the Medical Faculty, Professor C. A. Middleton Smith those of the Engineering Faculty and Professor J. D. Wright, presenting the single graduate of the Faculty of Arts.

The recipients were as follow:—

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DEGREES OF M. B., B. S.

A. O. Merican, B. C. Wong, Wong Kwok Kun, Wong Siong Cie, Wong Tax Cnuon, Cheung Wing Tai, Chan Chung San.

B. SC. FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Au Kim Kwong, S. T. M. Barma, Cheung U Pui, William Hall, Ip Hin Fong, Iu Tak Chung, Lai Hau Chin, Lee Iu Chung, John Moraes, Pun In Tat, Saw Whee Seong, Tai Tung Pui, Wong Tax Ting, Wong Wai Hung, M. A. Xavier, Yeung Tao Wing, Foo Ping Sheung (First Class Honours).

FACULTY OF ARTS (B. A.)

Tshu Sok Hi.

REPLIES BY THE HONORARY DOCTORS.

The recipients of the honorary degrees then addressed the Congregation in tendering thanks for the honour conferred upon them.

Sir James Stewart Lockhart said he desired to express, however inadequately, his high sense of the great honour that had been conferred upon him. Unworthy though he was he felt particularly honoured as it emanated from the University of a Colony in which he spent his youth and middle age, having served in Hongkong for about 23 years, from the year 1879 to 1902. It was also specially gratifying to him that his old friend Dr. Pearce, with whom he lived in Canton in 1880, when they studied Chinese together, and his friend Mr. Jamieson, whom he had known for many years, had been honoured on the same occasion as himself. Having almost reached the grand climacteric in his stage of life, and having been absent from the Colony for so many years, he felt like Rip Van Winkle re-visiting the scenes of former years. Many old friends, alas, had gone never to return, and the Colony had developed almost beyond recognition. But as was well known, Rip Van Winkle was apt to be garrulous and reminiscent, so he must restrain himself, especially as they were living in times when deeds and not words were required. He trusted, however that he might be excused for making a few brief remarks on a subject which had always the greatest interest for him and which closely concerned their dealings and relations which China. He referred to the study of the Chinese language. As they were all aware, this matter had lately engaged the attention of the community of this Colony, the British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and other Chambers in various parts of China. Schools had been established at which assistants in mercantile offices and other institutions could attend classes for studying the Chinese language—(Applause). He was glad to learn that his old friend Dr. Pearce was the Director of the Language School in Hongkong, and he understood that he had now over thirty students studying Chinese—(Applause). Under such direction and with such enthusiasm as he knew Dr. Pearce to possess he was sure that great progress was being made—(Applause). One of the things he regretted was that so little encouragement had been given to that large number of their race—the sons and daughters of British parents, born in China, who had not continue to keep up the opening knowledge they had gained of the language, and did not study the written language and literature of China. The consequence of this neglect was that the number of Britishers in China who were able to speak Chinese really well was comparatively very small, and those who had any acquaintance with the written characters and literature were still fewer in number. Such knowledge as they did possess was anything but profound. It seemed to him that steps should be taken at once to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by encouraging British lads born in China to study the language, both written and spoken. There should be no difficulty in giving the necessary encouragement and in devising some scheme by which not only those who completed their education in China, but also those who went home to be educated, should be enabled to keep up and extend their knowledge of Chinese. He thought perhaps this University might show the way and take up this matter in co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce here, in Shanghai and in other parts of China, and with the School of Oriental Languages recently established in London. If that was done, he was sure the present state of affairs would soon be remedied. The result would be that through a better knowledge of the language and literature of China, British relations with that country would be improved, British interests would be promoted and they and the [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

COLONEL JOHN BULL: "I believe in having plenty of reserves and in getting them in good condition."

JOHNNIE WALKER: "You are quite right—that's been *our* policy since 1820."

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.
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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail
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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA
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DE FILIPINAS.
NUEVO
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EXTRA
$3.00 PER 100
A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT
AT A CHEAP PRICE.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Telephone 816.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

HAVING adopted a sub-exchange system in this Office our telephone numbers are ENTIRELY CHANGED, the new numbers being 2570, 2571 and 2572.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918. 28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
the 15th January, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vœux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF LOTS OF
GOLD DAMASCENE JEWELLERY
18-Kt. GOLD and DIAMOND RINGS,
GOLD WATCHES,
&c., &c., &c.
And
One Pair Prismatic Binoculars (Plus 8), Three Adjustments, from Army and Navy Stores, London, (quite new).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1918. 29

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of lots for erection of Booths and Matsheds at the Race Course by Messrs. Hughes & Hough on the spot.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12:—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.
12, noon.—Auction of Motor Bicycle at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture, &c., at Messrs Hughes & Hough's.

MONDAY, Feb. 11:—
Chinese New Year.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum: postage $1 per annum extra: single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period, will be continued till countermanded.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1918.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

IT is gratifying to learn on the authority of the Vice-Chancellor that the activities of the Hongkong University are extending considerably. Few better evidences of the growing appreciation of its great usefulness and possibilities could be afforded than the announcements made yesterday by Sir CHARLES ELIOT of a number of large donations running into a quarter of a million dollars, either for the extension of the University's activities or the endowment of the institution generally. Each year now the University is sending forth its graduates in Medicine, in Engineering and in Arts, to be, as Dr. PEARCE very aptly expressed it in his speech yesterday, the inspired prophets of our civilisation and education and our commercial and industrial life. The value of the University to China is incalculable, and must necessarily increase with time. In conferring its degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* upon men who have distinguished themselves by their learning in things Chinese the University is paying a tribute which is well merited, for it is largely by their contributions to knowledge that we gain that closer union with and clearer understanding of of the Chinese people which must ever be the aim of our educational institutions. Mr. JAMIESON, one of the recipients of the honorary degree at yesterday's congregation very appropriately recalled a few of the names of Europeans who in the past century had contributed to the world's knowledge of China—men whom the Hongkong University, had it existed, would have been delighted to honour. As the older generation of foreign students was passing away Mr. JAMIESON said he noticed a falling off in effort. He deplored the disappearance of such valuable publications as the old *China Review*. We were very far from the stage when we could say that we knew all about China, and Mr. JAMIESON looked to the youthful Chinese students now passing through the University to carry on the work begun by the European pioneers in the illimitable field for research which China presents. Doubtless the University can do very much to cultivate among its students the necessary qualities of interest and perseverance in work of this character. Sir JAMES LOCKHART in his speech deplored the fact that the younger generation of Englishmen who were born in China did not keep their hold on the knowledge of the language which they acquire so readily in their childhood, and he suggested that the University, in co-operation with the Language Schools established by the Chambers of Commerce and the London School of Oriental Languages, might devise means of remedying this state of affairs. The difficulties in the way are great. European children are usually sent home to school before they are ten years of age [illegible] before their home education is completed. If there were one particular school at home to which all boys from China were sent for their education, the idea of a Chinese Course would be easily practicable, but the initial difficulty is to provide a school which will suit everybody, or any considerable number of people who want to send their boys home. The whole subject of the flickering out of the torch lighted by the pioneers is, however, well worthy the attention of the University authorities.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A PATHETIC STORY.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with attempting to commit suicide by hanging.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant was seen by an Indian constable hanging himself with a piece of rope from the door of a house in Connaught Road Central on the night of the 7th instant.

Defendant who pleaded guilty to the charge said he was a student in a college in Canton. He told a pathetic story of the loss of his only support, a soldier brother who was killed in a fight with the Cantonese. The death of his brother left him penniless and he was forced to give up his studies and to find his own living. But finding himself incapable of doing so he attempted to end his misery by doing away with himself.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until next Saturday, and instructed that the defendant be brought to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs to see what could be done for him.

A BIG OPIUM HAUL.

Two Chinese were charged on remand, with being in unlawful possession of prepared opium other than government opium.

Defendants pleaded not guilty and Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for their defence.

Evidence was given by an Indian ship guard. He stated that about three or four days ago while on night duty on the steamer, he saw one of the defendants coming out of the engine room towards a cabin carrying two bags in his hands. Witness arrested him and searching the bags, found the contents to be illicit opium. Witness called two other watchmen and together, they went to the cabin and found the other defendant hiding six bags under the bed. This man was also arrested.

One of the defendants giving evidence deposed that he was employed on another steamer. He boarded the s.s. *Taksang* when she came in to port and went to see the other defendant to collect $5 from him. He did not return ashore but remained to sleep in the other defendant's cabin that night. In the middle of the night he was roused by a noise and hastily dressing himself, went out of the room to inquire into the matter. During his absence a man came into the room. When witness returned, he found the Indian watchmen who arrested him.

Further evidence was given by the other defendant who corroborated the previous witness' story.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the defendants.

THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION TO HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

The following telegram has been received by H. E. The Governor from Mr. R. T. Mackilreith, Chairman, Halifax Relief Committee, dated 9th January, 1918, relating to the Colony's contribution to the Relief Fund for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Relief Committee deeply appreciates your exceptionally generous contribution of ten thousand pounds on behalf of citizens. We extend sincere thanks".

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Club in the above League match on Saturday, 12th inst. at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. Gray, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lieut. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme-Thomson and R. E. Thursfield.

We have received the programme of the 1918 Race Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club. The meeting is fixed for February 25th, 26th and 27th. There will be [illegible]

JAPANESE TROOPS AND THE WESTERN FRONT.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES MAKE EXPEDITION IMPOSSIBLE.

The *New East* gives the following summary of view in the Japanese Press on this subject.

The Maximalist outbreak in Petrograd combined with several expressions of opinion in the English press to revive the question of a Japanese expedition to Europe. It may be said that Japanese opinion is being familiarised with the idea, but that is the utmost comfort that can be given to those writers in London, Paris and Rome who hope that they will see the armies of Japan fighting beside the Allied soldiers. Familiarity with the thought that something may ultimately have to be done goes a long way to influence the decision when the hour comes. Nothing is impossible; the War has been an upsetter of decisions. But it must be recorded that public opinion, as uttered in the newspapers and magazines, remains deeply opposed to the thought of an expeditionary force. More influential voices have been heard in the later phases of the discussion than in the aspects described in these pages last month.

General Oshima, Minister for War, interviewed on his way to the autumn manoeuvres, declared an expedition to be impracticable because a force of not less than twenty divisions would have to be sent to be of any use and its transport would require two million tons of shipping. Where were the ships to come from he asked, apparently regarding the answer as self-evident and conclusive. Baron Takahashi, a leader of the pro-Government Seiyukai party, formerly Minister of Finance, used in substance the same arguments in an interview which he gave to the "Japan Advertiser," though he thought that the despatch of even 100,000 men would be a practical impossibility. He also pointed out that Japan is deficient in aircraft and in the masses of giant material required for modern warfare, and said that Japanese troops without this equipment would be merely food for powder. Baron Megata, head of the financial mission to America, informed the American press that an expedition was impossible.

The "Kokumin" argued that an expedition would cost from seven to eight billion yen. In a later article, not written apropos of the expedition question, the same paper significantly observed that there need be no fear of Russia making a separate peace as she possessed no Government with sufficient authority either to make peace or conduct war. The "Nichi-nichi" said that the Allies did not lack men but means of transport, but in a later article reviewing the situation in Russia, it warned Japan that it would be wise to make preparation for any eventuality. In the "Nippon oyobi Nipponjin." Dr. T. Terao, a Professor of Tokyo Imperial University who was formerly on the staff of the Foreign Office, declared that a Japanese expedition to Europe, besides being impracticable, was an unreasonable thing. But if the Allies asked for an expedition, Japan should agree on two conditions: (1) recognition of Japan's paramountcy in Eastern affairs and the Far East and (2) Cession of the Amur province. Dr. Kanbe, a Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, said Europe's troubles were the concern of Europe and America not of Japan.

EXPEDITION SUPPORTED.

An article in favour of sending troops to Europe (though it contains a curious reservation at the end) appears in "Shin-jin" (The New Man) a Christian magazine. As the solitary voice yet raised on the other side of the argument it is translated somewhat more fully. The writer says in effect: The future of Japan rests to a real extent on the manner in which this question is answered. Its moral effect on the Japanese people themselves must be considered, and it must be regarded from the standpoint of Japan's responsibility to the civilization of which she forms a part. There can be no sort of doubt that Japan acted rightly when she declared war on Germany in compliance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Is the prevalent impression that Japan is gaining much from the War a mistaken one? Is it surprising that there should be an increasing volme of opinion abroad in favour of Japan's sending troops to save Russia from falling in pieces? Is the indifference with which we look on the War worthy of us? Japan has a wider duty towards the world state, of which she forms a part, and the noblest work she can do is to defend this world state. The principle of humanity rises above that of nationality. If America had consulted her selfish interests only, she might have seized the opportunity to expand her territories or she might have stood aside. Whatever may be said of the economic resources of the Allies, man-power is all important. The presence of half a million or a million Japanese troops on the Eastern or Western fronts would help to terminate the miseries of war. The question of transport, supplies and finance no doubt must be solved before the allied soldiers can see the Japanese army fighting by their sides. Has it been shown beyond doubt that the difficulties are insuperable? The time is not distant when Japan's nobility of soul will assert itself and impel this nation to give armed assistance to her Allies. It is whispered in some quarters that the American embargo on steel was imposed in order to bring pressure on Japan to send troops to Europe. If Japan should send troops under any such material pressure, we should be compelled to oppose it because we believe it is a crime to permit the sacrifice of life for material ends.

The British Government is building 100,000 workmen's dwellings of a standard design to meet urgent war needs. It will build 2,0,000 later on in anticipation of post-war requirements. All have been designed on a generous scale with substantial gardens.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are [illegible]

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FAMOUS LETTER.

The full text of Lord Lansdowne's noteworthy letter to "The Daily Telegraph" on the advisability of concluding peace is as follows:—

"We are now in the fourth year of the most dreadful war the world has ever known—a war in which, as Sir W. Robertson lately informed us, the number of the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. Ministers continue to tell us that they scan the horizon in vain for a prospect of a lasting peace, and without a lasting peace we all feel that the task we have set ourselves will remain unaccomplished.

"But those who look forward with horror to the prolongation of the war, who believe that its wanton prolongation would be a crime differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it, may be excused if they too scan the horizon anxiously in the hope of discovering there indications that the outlook may, after all, not be so hopeless as is supposed. The obstacles are indeed formidable enough. We are constantly reminded of one of them.

"It is pointed out with force that, while we have not hesitated to put forward a general description of our war aims, the enemy have, though repeatedly challenged, refused to formulate theirs and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us. The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid, but it is directed mainly to show that we are still far from agreement as to the territorial questions which must come up for settlement in connection with terms of peace.

"These are, however, by no means the only questions which will arise, and it is worth while to consider whether there are not others also of first rate importance with regard to which the prospects of agreement are less remote. Let me examine one or two of these.

"What are we fighting for? To beat the Germans, certainly; but that is not an end in itself. We want to inflict a signal defeat upon the Central Powers, not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from a recurrence of the calamity which has befallen this generation.

"What, then, is it we want when the war is over? I know of no better formula than that more than once made use of with universal approval by Mr. Asquith in the speeches which he, from time to time, has delivered. He has repeatedly told his hearers that we are waging war in order to obtain reparation and security. Both are essential, but of the two, security is perhaps more indispensable.

"To end the war honourably would be a great achievement. To prevent the same curse falling upon our children would be a greater achievement still.

"This is our avowed aim, and the magnitude of the issue cannot be exaggerated; for, just as this war has been more dreadful than any war in history, so, we may be sure, would the next war be even more dreadful than this. The prostitution of science for purposes of pure destruction is not likely to stop short.

"Most of us, however, believe that it should be possible to secure posterity against a repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914, if the Powers will, under a solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration.

"If they will undertake to outlaw politically and economically any one of their number which refuses to enter into such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing the Power which breaks away from the rest, they will indeed have travelled far along the road which leads to security.

"A commercial war is less ghastly in its immediate results than a war of armed forces, but it would certainly be deplorable, if, after three or four years of sanguinary conflict in the field—a conflict which has destroyed a great part of the wealth of the world and permanently crippled its resources—the Powers were to embark upon commercial hostilities certain to retard the economic recovery of all the nations involved.

"There remains the question of territorial claims. The most authoritative statement of these is to be found in the Allies' note of January 10th, 1917. This statement must obviously be regarded as a broad outline of the desiderata of the Allies; but is anyone prepared to argue that the sketch is complete or that it may not become necessary to re-examine it. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool in October last, used the following language:—

"'No one pretends that it would be right or opportune for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed, exhaustive, precise, with clauses and sub-clauses, which is to be accepted verbatim et literatim, chapter and verse, as an indispensable preliminary and condition of peace. There are many things,' he added, 'in a world-wide conflict such as this which must of necessity be left over for discussion and negotiation, for accommodation and adjustment at a later stage.'

"It is surely most important that this wise counsel should be kept in mind. Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable; others would probably be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward; others again, notably the reparation due to Belgium, [illegible] judgment and for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the Allied Powers can alone afford; for all these questions concern our Allies as well as ourselves; and if we are to have an Allied Council for the purpose of adapting our strategy in the field to the ever-shifting developments of the war it is fair to assume that in the matter of peace terms also the Allies will make it their business to examine and, if necessary, to revise territorial requirements.

"Let me end by explaining why I attach so much importance to these considerations. We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilized world and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to a world which has the vitality to profit by it; but what will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand with which to grasp them?

"In my belief, if the war is to be brought to a close in time to avert a world-wide catastrophe, it will be brought to a close because on both sides the peoples of the countries involved realize that it has already lasted too long.

"An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:—

"1.—That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great Power.

"2.—That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice.

"3.—That except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world.

"4.—That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine, in concert with other Powers, a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas.

"5.—That we are prepared to enter into an international pact, under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."

COAL AND IRON DEVELOPMENT IN HUPEH PROVINCE.

A correspondent from Taiyeh (Hupeh Province) writes to the Central China Post as follows:

Travellers between Hankow and Shanghai will no doubt have observed that great developments are taking place on the river bank below Shih Hui Yao. The Han Yen Ping company is erecting extensive iron-works and for several months gangs of northern coolies have been busy preparing the site for the works and constructing a railway to join the line from the Taiyeh mines which reaches the river bank at Shih Hui Yao. A large colony of Japanese is said to be already settled at the works. Naturally people have been attracted to the neighbourhood by the prospect of trade, and what was not long ago merely a path between fields is now a busy street with well-built houses and shops on either side. Almost every site on this street has been built on and high prices are being asked for the few plots which remain undeveloped.

This is a district famous for minerals, but its vast wealth remains largely untouched. The colliery at Tan Shan Wan is said to be run at a loss and produces only enough coal blocks for its own use. All that can be bought there is coal dust. A new mine has been opened near to the railway at Hsia Loo though at present worked only on a small scale.

The Hupeh Kuan Ch'ien Chuh have begun operations here. A couple of offices have been opened on the street, one for the transaction of business connected with copper mines and the other as headquarters for iron mines.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks, except those on Patrol Duty on that date, will parade at Central Station on Thursday, January 17th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Helmets will be worn. Inspectors will wear belts and swords, and helmet chains down.

The Ambulance Platoon will parade with stretchers.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
D.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

CORNWALL'S LOST TIN.

Taking a modest estimate of past losses, said Sir Lionel Phillips at a conference at the Hotel Metropole, there had been mined in Cornwall during the last 60 years ore containing tin to the value of £65,500,000. There had been recovered £42,500,000, showing a loss of £23,000,000. The average loss per annum over the last ten years had been £343,000. The percentage of loss of wolfram was even higher.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Department for the Development of Mineral Resources of the Ministry of Munitions, and it was decided to raise a fund for the purposes of research.

STRAIGHT AS IT.

THERE is no use of our beating around the bush. We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. [illegible]

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY DEGREE DAY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Mr. Jamieson said that in rising to thank the governing body the University for the recognition they had been pleased to bestow on him he would like to think that it was not so much recognition of individual merit, of which he was conscious he had very little, but rather a tribute to the Service to which he had the honour to belong. China owed a good deal to men of earlier days who had given much time to studying and translating Chinese literature and they must not forget that foremost amongst them were the members of the Missionary societies. He felt quite sure that had the University had been in existence in those days, the men he referred to it would have been honoured they had been honoured that day (Applause). In these days of good communications and greater facilities of intercourse the rapprochement between East and West was becoming closer every day. The Chinese were taking up with avidity the facilities given them for the study of the languages of the West. Unfortunately they were very far from the stage when they could say that they knew all about China. As the older generation was passing away and becoming superannuated he noticed a falling off in effort. He thought it was very regrettable that valuable publications like the "China Review" and others should be allowed to disappear. The torch that was lighted by the pioneers was in danger of flickering out, and into whose hands could it be placed for future generations? When he saw the large number of youthful Chinese entering on their studies he thought it was to their hands that the torch might be safely committed. He wanted them to bear in mind what an immense field for research China presented. There was an illimitable field in ethnology, physiology, archeology and all the other "logies" and it had only been scratched by those who had undertaken the work. He looked to the students there to take up the task of studies of that nature in their spare time. The knowledge obtained within those walls should be turned to useful account not only for China but for the world at large. The variety of vocation was great enough for all minds and the *kudos* to be gained was great enough to satisfy all ambitions; but in whatever direction they chose to engage their mental capacities he might venture, even so soon after receiving his degree, to act as an expounder of laws, and he would offer three laws for their guidance. The first was that whatever they did they should never lose their grip of their mother tongue. (Applause). They should never lose sight of the noblest ideals of their race, for those were very high and very noble and worth while living up to. If they failed in this respect they would lay themselves open to the charge of being emasculated individuals. The second law was to beware of that besetting sin which all students who took up Western study were prone to, that was lack of perseverance and thoroughness. The third axiom was always to remember that every human being, no matter what position he attained, was a pupil until the day he died—(Hear, hear).

The Rev. Dr. Pearce said that Hongkong was in a true and real sense his own country. The great ambition of his life had been to be a prophet, teacher, revealer and interpreter of the highest things. Now that honour had been conferred upon him by the University and he trusted that it would not be regarded as proof positive that he was no prophet—(Laughter). If any allowed that thought to enter their minds he could assure them that they were wrong, and for himself he would continue with all earnestness to follow his calling and to realise his responsibilities. Referring to the students who had obtained their degrees and were going forth from the University, Dr. Pearce said: "Our kindly thoughts go with them. We all greatly desire their well-being and success in the callings they have chosen. They are to be the inspired prophets of our civilisation and education and of our commercial and industrial life. The question I will leave with you is often in my mind. It is not one that I can readily answer: Do we not, in these times of movement and change need to consider carefully the orientation of our relations with students trained in our colleges and universities? Does not that orientation sometimes admit of improvement? Can we not give to them the advantage of clearer insight into our minds, purposes and methods, bestow on them a fuller confidence and in imagination and sympathy put ourselves in their places? By offering them special preparation which it was not the province of the University to bestow, we might open the way for them in their future careers and they in their turn would open a wider way for us in our relations with their country. To the extent to which we are able to do this wisely and with attention to the future in our relations with China will good things come to Hongkong, to China and to all the nationalities represented among the students of this university. And by so doing we shall best honour this great institution and recompense its far-seeing and generous benefactor." (Applause.)

His Excellency then declared the Congregation closed and loud cheers were given as the procession left the Hall.

DON'T [illegible] COUGH

[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE PEACE EFFORT.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

"PROGRAMME OF THE WORLD'S PEACE."

"NO CONFUSION OF COUNSEL AMONG THE ALLIES."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

President Wilson, in the course of an important message to Congress, said: As repeatedly before, spokesmen of the Central Powers have again indicated a desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possibilities of a general peace. The Russian representatives at Brestlitovsk presented a definite statement of the principles on which they were willing to conclude peace with a definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The Central Powers, replying, outlined a settlement apparently susceptible of liberal interpretation until the details subsequently showed that they proposed no concessions either to the sovereignty of Russia or preferences to the population concerned. The Central Powers, briefly, proposed to keep every foot of occupied territory, every province, every city, every point of vantage as a permanent addition to their territories and power. It is reasonable to conjecture that the general principles of settlement first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of the Central Powers—men who had begun to feel the pressure from their own peoples, while the details came from the militarists possessing no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russians were sincere and earnest, but could not entertain such proposals of conquest and domination. The whole incident is full of significance and perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Powers speaking?—for the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for minority parties, that military imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their policy of controlling affairs in Turkey and the Balkan States?

President Wilson, speaking approvingly of the fact that the Brestlitovsk negotiations were held with open doors, asked: To whom has the world been listening—to those representing the spirit of the Reichstag resolution of July 9th, or to those insisting upon conquest? Or to both, unreconciled in hopeless contradictions? These are very serious and pregnant questions upon the answer to which depends the peace of the world. The Central Powers had again challenged their adversaries to state their objects and there was no reason why we should not respond with the utmost candour. Again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, making clear our definitive terms of settlement. Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candour and spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy, the only lack of arlgse frankness, the only failure make a definitive statement of jects lies with the Central Powers. ues of life and death hang upon se definitions. No statesman has the least conception of his nsibility ought to continue this al, appalling outpouring of and treasure unless he is sure that the objects of this acrifice are part and parcel of y life of society and that the for whom they are speaking hem right and imperative. there was no more thrilling voice demanding these of principle than the voice ssian people, who are and helpless before the of Germany, which is and pitiless. Their tered for their souls not subservient. They refuse to yield in principle or action their conception of what is right, human, and honourable for them to accept. It has been stated with a frankness, largeness of view, generosity of spirit and universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind. They call to us to say what we desire. I believe the people of the United States wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. It is our heartfelt desire that some way may be found whereby we shall be privileged to assist the people of Russia. It will be our wish and purpose that the peace processes when begun shall be absolutely open, permitting thenceforth no secret understanding. The day of conquest, aggrandisement and secret convenants is past. We entered the war in consequence of violations of rights which touched us to the quick and made our life impossible unless they are corrected and the world secured against their recurrence. We, therefore, demand that the world be made fit and safe to live in. All peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest. Therefore the programme of the world's peace is our programme, namely:

"Firstly, open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall always proceed frankly and in the public view.

Secondly, absolute freedom of navigation of the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed wholly or partly by international action for enforcement of international covenants.

"Thirdly, the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers, the establishment of equality of trade conditions among all peoples consenting to the peace, and associating for its maintenance."

Fourthly, adequate guarantees given and taken that international armaments shall be reduced to the lowest consistent with domestic safety.

Fifthly, the free open-minded, absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based on a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions the sovereignty and interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of government whose title is to be determined.

Sixthly, the evacuation of all Russian territory and the settlement of all questions affecting Russia which shall secure the best and freeest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her unhampered, and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. The treatment accorded to Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their goodwill, and their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their unselfish sympathy.

Seventhly, Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she enjoys in common with other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among nations in the laws which they themselves determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Eighthly, all French territory should be freed and invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted so that peace may be once more made secure in the interests of all.

Ninthly, the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognisable lines of nationality.

Tenthly, the peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among nations we wish to see safe-guarded and assured, should accept the opportunity of autonomous development.

Eleventhly, Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated, the occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the mutual relations of the Balkan States determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, with international guarantees for their political and economic independence, and territorial integrity.

Twelfthly, the Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured secure sovereignty, but other nationalities now under Turkish rule should be assured security of life and autonomous development; the Dardanelles should be permanently open and free, under international guarantees.

Thirteenthly, an independent Polish State should be erected to include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, with free and secure access to the sea and international guarantees of political, and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Fourteenthly, a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity for great and small States alike.

President Wilson, went on to emphasise that all Governments and peoples associated against the imperialists must stand together until end. We are willing to fight, he said, until such arrangements and covenants are achieved. We are not jealous of German greatness and there is nothing in this programme to impair it. We do not wish to injure her or in anywise block her legitimate influence and power. We do not wish to fight her, either with arms or hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing associate herself with us, and other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice, law, and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the people of the world instead of the place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions, but it is necessary as preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her that we know whom her spokesman speak for—whether for the Reichstag majority or the military party and men whose creed is imperial domination. We have spoken now surely in terms too concrete to admit of doubt. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples, and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principles and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, honour and everything they posses. The moral climax of this culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to test.

OPINION ON THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

President Wilson's decision to address Congress came suddenly. The message profoundly impressed a crowded Chamber and was liberally punctuated by applause. There was a great demonstration when President Wilson declared that France must have reparation as regards Alsace and Lorraine.

It is the consensus of opinion of the Congressional leaders that the message will favourably influence the Russian situation while endorsing Mr. Lloyd George's peace terms. The message is described as President Wilson's greatest State paper.

A MAXIMUM ENEMY OFFENSIVE EFFORT.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

A German officer taken prisoner yesterday declared that the internal situation in Germany has compelled the High Command to risk a second Verdun and a disastrous peace by a maximum offensive effort, on the West Front, in 1918.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

The plenary sittings at Brestlitovsk began to-day.

AMERICAN WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, in his weekly review says that advices seemingly confirm that the German Higher Command contemplates a big offensive on the Western Front and will strain every fibre to attain success. He recalls the sixteen great battles in Flanders in which the British were uniformly victorious and the French and British Armies can be relied on to withstand the shock. The French success has turned the scales against the Austrians and Germans on the Italian Front and the invaders are now confronted with tremendous transport difficulties.

Referring to Palestine Mr. Baker says that it is believed that a large number of fresh Turkish troops, under German supervision, have been withdrawn from Mesopotamia and the Caucasus and are being rushed to Palestine for an attempt to recover the lost prestige and that Germans will afford the Turks whatever assistance is possible in an effort to retake Jerusalem.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

An enemy local attack, supported by flammenwerfer, gained a footing in our trenches to the east of Bullecourt.

Our counter-attack restored the line and eighteen Germans were taken prisoners.

Our aeroplanes yesterday evening bombed the Roulers-Courtrai railway stations.

CANADIANS' SUCCESSFUL EXPLOIT.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy, yesterday evening, entered two advanced posts to the north of the Ypres-Staden railway. Our counter-attack ejected them.

The Canadians successfully carried out a raid, to the south of Lens, this morning, capturing two machine-guns.

THE GRIP OF WINTER.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT GRIESHIEM.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states the whole of the Western Front is in the grip of wintry weather and a blizzard is now raging.

A letter found on a dead German relates the details of a great explosion at Grieshiem recently, which was followed by a huge fire which spread rapidly, causing an explosives shed to be blown sky high.

Numbers of people were killed and the disaster caused many inhabitants in Grieshiem to flee to Frankfort.

FRENCH RAIDS SUCCEED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A French communiqué states:—

In the region to the north of Seichperez, we successfully raided the enemy's lines, penetrating on a front of 1,500 metres where shelters were destroyed; the troops returning with 150 prisoners.

THE TORPEDOED BRITISH DESTROYERS.

AN HEROIC RESCUE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In connection with the loss of the three British destroyers, during a fog off the Dutch coast on the night of December 22-23, and which were reported to have been either torpedoed or mined, it transpires that they had fulfilled, successfully, most important duties. When the first one was hit, below the water line, the other destroyers, risking mines and submarines, without hesitation responded to the call for assistance. Everything that would float was thrown overboard to the men in the water and many were thus saved, while the other destroyer was sinking. All on board were taken off most skilfully and everyone behaved in accordance with the highest traditions. A surgeon, after having been several hours in the water, attended to the wounded as soon as he was rescued.

THE TALK OF GENERAL LUDENDORF'S RESIGNATION.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

There is still talk in Germany of a threatened resignation of General Ludendorf.

The *Frankfurter* is of the opinion that the rumour is calculated to put pressure on Dr. Kuehlmann at Brestlitovsk.

THE PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

FOREIGN DOCTORS TO ASSIST.

PEKING, Jan. 10.

A number of foreign Doctors have proceeded to the plague area.

Traffic has been suspended on the northern portion of the Peking-Suiyuan railway.

RUMOURS ABOUT BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The *Times* states it is understood that Lord Reading will remain Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Bertie will remain at the Embassy at Paris.

The Government has no immediate intention of appointing a successor to Sir George Buchanan and the suggestion that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is to be appointed to a diplomatic post is baseless.

FOR RUINED FRENCH VILLAGERS.

Mr. John Galsworthy writes in the course of an appeal through the Press:—The French Wounded Emergency Fund, whose president is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and to whose work among the military hospitals of France there has been so much grateful testimony from French doctors and wounded "poilus," has taken the responsibility of a ruined section in the Somme region lately evacuated by the Germans. An appeal for funds to carry out this work and to enable this society to accept the responsibility of other sections of ruined country as the armies advance is now being made. "In this country nothing remains," says an eye-witness in April, "but the bricks and dust that the Germans left behind. You see small children playing among all this, but until someone clothed them when the Germans went I believe many were naked." Of this huge scar on the face of France we are asked to heal a tiny portion, to make again a living thing out of death; to give back some sort of future to a few hundreds of poor souls utterly deprived. One can only grasp it in terms of our own countryside. Each of us knows some country village; let him or her think of that, without a tree, without a wall standing, with every means of livelihood cut off, without beast or bird, save the rats and crows; a mass of rubble and rusty wire, deep holes, and unexploded shells; let him imagine that this goes on mile after mile, village after village, county after county. Let him fancy the villagers he knows—little shop-folk, cobbler, postman, blacksmith, labourers farmers, their wives, daughters, mothers the children he sees daily going to school—all killed, captive, or dispersed, bereaved of each other, robbed and ruined, without place to set foot or shelter from the night, stick, stone, or penny left, as naked of subsistence as the day they were born. Let him picture the old folk, fit only for care by others, living alone in a ruined house. Broken homes, broken lives, broken hearts! There are hundreds of these villages out there, thousands upon thousands of homeless, hopeless, ruined folk. We are asked to give a rescuing hand, a little money to prove that we feel for the fate of these poor people; that we loathe this abomination of desolation wrought on the innocent and defenceless; that in true comradeship with France we will help to fight this ruin and make a desert green again. Subscriptions should be sent to the hon. treasurer of the Fund, Sir David Erskine, 44, Lowndes Square London, S.W. 1.

STRIPPED BY SHELL; AN OFFICER SURVIVES.

A British officer now in hospital in France has written a description of a thrilling adventure during the fighting in Flanders. After two days in shell-holes without food, while working through a wood, he and five machine-gunners were buried by a heavy shell. Three of the men were killed, but with a corporal and a man the officer set off to find company headquarters. While struggling along, at times up to their waists in mud, another shell carried away the gas mask strapped to the officer's chest and killed the corporal.

Eventually, after being four days in water without a moment's sleep or rest, the officer, by now the sole survivor, found his company, but his feet became so bad that he had to make his way to the nearest dressing station—four miles away.

"It took eight sets of stretcher-bearers—that is 16 men," he says, "three hours to carry me down. Each pair of men carried me half a mile and were then relieved by another pair. That will give you some idea as to the state of the ground."

After his feet had been dressed, he was carried to an automobile ambulance. "I began to think that at last my troubles were over, pro tem.," he adds, "but no, we had not gone a mile when a shell hit the ambulance, and the next thing I remember was sitting up in the middle of the so-called road, without boots, socks or trousers and shells bursting all round me. I crawled along as best I could for about half a mile, when I was picked up by a Canadian ambulance which took me to a Canadian dressing station."—*Daily News.*

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough remedy for children, bear in mind that Chamberlain's [illegible]

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[18

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

REVELATIONS IN DIARIES AND LETTERS.

Writing after the capture of Passchendale, Mr Philipp Gibbs said:—

The psychology of the German troops against us, as we can discover it from prisoners and from their diaries and letters, is curiously interesting, especially in view of German successes elsewhere attracting the attention of the world by their dramatic sensation. They do not heal the agony of the German soldiers on this side of the stage, nor make them endure more gladly the horror of the sweep of shell fire which we fling over their lines and mud holes, nor give them patience to go fighting in these shambles of the West.

They do not cover the bitterness nor sullen revolt in the spirit of great masses of men against all this horror, in which they are still plunged, nor the despair which is eating at the heart of Germany because of the monstrous losses.

TRAGIC IRONY.

A tragic irony is the letters of these men. In words written before death or capture in their pillboxes or shell holes, or in their billets behind the lines, the truth which is hidden on the lips of their statesmen and in the columns of their newspapers is naked, and stripped of all the tinsel wrappings of false heroics.

Read this extract from the diary of a German soldier captured in a recent action. It describes how German soldiers go up as drafts to fill the gaps at the Front:—

The first battalion is to supply a draft of 90 men. To conduct them to—30 men are detailed, some with rifles to escort the drafts, others to act as pickets. In the afternoon our men are ready and waiting to escort their comrades of the first convalescent company, which at last arrives.

But what a sight it is! In front march a squad of guards. Alongside each four, to right and left, march two guards with rifles and another squad in rear, to guard the German soldiers, our brave lads in field-grey who, as the newspapers relate in such beautiful language, are joyfully going forth to destroy our enemies, inspired by love of Fatherland.

The draft is ready. The band strikes up a march and the column begins to move. Guards are so numerous that there is one for every two men. Is it not a scandal that our boys in field-grey are led out into the bloody fight and give their lives for the Fatherland like criminals to the prison, or worse, [illegible]

Is it not enough that hours before, in fact as soon as the departure of the draft was announced, men not forming part of the draft should be prevented from going into the town by pickets every five yards in every direction? No we must also endure the shame of being escorted to the station by guards

Do not beautiful, lying stories of our German papers place our brave lads in field-grey, who for love of Fatherland fight and destroy the enemy in a totally false light when such things as this happen! A willing sacrifice, indeed!

That is how they go up to the Front as drafts, and from other letters and diaries we may see what happens to them, with what spirit they go into the line when they get so far. Here is a note in the diary of an infantry N.C.O.:—

Counter-attack to-day. Relieved by —— regiment. On our way back we meet fresh troops coming up. We ask what regiment are you? They do not answer. How many will not return. It is a heart-rending experience.

One man of the Sturmtrupp refuses to go on. His officer breaks into coarse abuse. He still refuses. Then the officer pushes him several times. He falls into a shell-hole and we pass. From another diary a similar picture is drawn:—

After the majority of those who have reported sick have been returned as fit, four sections are formed with difficulty. In the evening comes the order to stand to. N.C.O.s take up their packs; the men won't. In spite of the order of their sergeant-major and lieutenant they refuse.

The lieutenant reports it. The captain addresses them severely. He will have one man in every four shot. By degrees they obey their orders. Heavy shelling. One becomes aware of the enemy's superiority in artillery, especially in heavies.

A non-commissioned officer of a regiment of the Seventeenth Division engaged in Polygon Wood at the end of September and afterwards near Polderhoek Chateau, wrote on October 4:—

We have had a hot time here, and thank God I have come through. We were an assault division. We shall be going out to-morrow, for the division is done for. Our regiment has suffered heavily, 25 to 30 officers and about 1,000 men.

These are only a few [illegible]

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"MANILA MARU"	Thursday,	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Tuesday,	12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU"	Thursday,	28th Feb. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
* "SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	17th Jan. at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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	Oranje	8,000	23rd January.
	Koningin der Nederlaaden	15,000	6th February.
	Ophir	8,000	20th February.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE	Prinses Juliana	14,000	17th January.
	Wilis	8,000	26th January.
	Rembrandt	10,000	9th February.
	Guentoer	10,000	23rd February.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Jan. 12, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINHUA	Jan. 13, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHENGKING	Jan. 13, Daylight.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & DAIRY	HOIHOW	Jan. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Jan. 15, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers		To Sail
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY,	Jan. 11, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	*TAISANG*	SUNDAY,	Jan. 13, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*KOONSHING*	TUESDAY,	Jan. 15, Daylight.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY,	Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	TUESDAY,	Jan. 22, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	TUESDAY,	Jan. 22, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Inadzu, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 31st Jan. at 11 a.m.
	§ KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 5th Feb. at 11 a.m.
	§ IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Doki, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 26th Jan.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Tsuruga, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 14th Jan.
	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Taniguchi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Jan.
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E. V. D. PARR,
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Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

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Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918. 19

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SALE OF HONOURS.

EARL LOREBURN'S STORY OF TITLES OFFERED.

BARONETCY FOR £25,000 AND KNIGHTHOOD FOR £15,000.

Lord Loreburn, calling the attention of the House of Lords recently to abuses connected with the bestowal of honours, told two stories in support of his case.

They were, said his lordship, illustrations; one from what he would call the buyer's side, and the other from the seller's side. During the last five or six years a personal friend of his had been approached three times and told that for £25,000 he could have a baronetcy, or for £15,000 a knighthood. His friend did not want a title and refused the offer. On the third occasion the same person was told that there was a chance of pulling it off, and that he could get a knighthood for £10,000; while, if he wanted a baronetcy later, the first valuation for the first honour was allowed for, and such candidate had a prior claim. (Laughter.)

HONOURS ACTUALLY SOLD.

Another friend had told him that he had actually sold these honours. This sort of thing would travel far if it was allowed to remain unchecked. (Hear, hear.) He did not suggest that the money was improperly used by the party agents, but that was not the point. He was content if the Prime Minister had the whole of the facts before him when he was considering the recommendation for a title, and would weigh the facts and deal with the matter with a view of putting down corruption.

In the earlier part of his speech, Lord Loreburn moved that in recent times honours and titles, having been conferred in consideration of payments to Party funds, the Government ought to declare that, where honours and titles were conferred on a person other than a servant of the Crown, the reasons for the recommendation should be published, and that the Prime Minister should make a declaration that no payment to party funds had been made or was to be made.

BARONETCY FOR £25,000.

Lord Selborne, in seconding, said he had it from Sir Jas. Gilbey, the secretary of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Families' Association, that on three separate occasions men had offered him as much as a £25,000 contribution to the funds of his society if he would undertake to get them a baronetcy. Of course, Sir James declined, and the purchasers of titles withdrew their offer and the society got nothing.

Dr. Miller, medical officer of Leicester, had a friend who had rendered great public service in many ways in the borough. Unknown to his friend, Dr. Miller approached the local political association to which his friend belonged, and was told by the chairman that the suggestion would be considered, "but," it was added, "we must be quite frank with you. We know it is very objectionable, but we have got to do it. What is your friend prepared to pay?" Dr. Miller replied that his friend would under no consideration pay anything for the honour, and the matter dropped.

Viscount Bryce referred to the appointment of Privy Councillors, and said he was inclined to believe that, in some cases, the honour was indirectly bought.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Earl Curzon replying for the Government, said the idea of any mercantile transaction in respect of the conferring of honours, anything like the sale and barter of honours was objectionable and abhorrent to any right-minded man. (Hear, hear.)

As to the cases mentioned by Lord Selborne the acts were most improper, but there was nothing in the evidence to lead the House to give its vote in favour of a resolution expressing the conviction that four Prime Ministers—Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George—had acted in a dishonourable manner. The noble earl (Lord Loreburn) had worn the mantle of impeccable virtue that afternoon, but he (Lord Curzon) could not help remembering what happened in that House on August 10, 1911, on the occasion of the last night of the debate on the Parliament Bill. Lord Morley informed the House that the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) had received the assent of the Sovereign to create a sufficient number of peers to override any opposition to the Bill.

Lord Loreburn, denying that the preamble to his resolution contained any imputation on the four living Prime Ministers, declined to withdraw it, and it was defeated by 48 votes to 34.

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to, with an amendment to the effect that the Prime Minister, before recommending to the King a person for any honour, should satisfy himself that no payment was to be made in respect thereof.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

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Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
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[illegible]
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[illegible]

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Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates for exemption from parades etc. must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

DRESS.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' Jackets will have side pockets in future.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

An examination will be held early in April next.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER COURSE.

Practices 1 and 2 will be fired at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Medical Officers will attend to fire these practices.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

At Belchers Battery.

PARADE.

Friday, 11th instant:—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant:—

Right and Left Half Companies. Sub-calibre practice at Stonecutters.

Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

5th to 11th instant:—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.30 p.m.

Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers.—2nd-Lieut. Matthewman.

Lyeemun.—Captain James.

Stonecutters.—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 2nd to 16th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O's. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O's. and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons, at Scandal Point. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant:—

8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections), as detailed by C.S.M. Battey, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 11th instant:—

4.30 p.m.—All units except "D" Company, at Kennedy Road Range. (Grouping with Min. ammunition). Dress, drill order without rifles. Officer in charge, Lieut. Evan-Jones, Sergts. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

"D" COMPANY.

Friday, 11th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty to 10th instant inclusive.—"B" Company.

On duty to 11th instant.—Mounted Section.

On duty to 12th and 13th instant.—Machine Gun Company.

On duty 14th to 21st instant inclusive.—"A" Company.

Orderly Officer from 8th to 12th instant inclusive.—Lieut. Bennett.

Orderly Officer from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts, not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work.

The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by:—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
MACHINERY OFFICE.
4, Des Voeux Road. 'Phone 27.

SILIMIPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET.
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 10, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.32	26	87	NNW	2	b
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.43	21	89	NNW	1	b
Gutzlaff	,,	30.41	30	88	—	0	b
Sharp Pk.	,,	30.25	40	74	W	1	o
Amoy	,,	30.23	44	68	SW	2	o
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.28	50	87	E	2	o
Taichu	,,	30.23	41	—	—	0	b
Tainan	,,	30.23	41	—	NNE	2	b
Koshun	,,	30.18	58	—	NE	6	o
Pescadores	,,	30.24	54	—	NNW	6	o
Canton	6 a.	30.31	42	75	N	1	o
Hongkong	,,	30.27	47	62	N	2	o
Gap Rock	,,	30.25	—	—	NE	4	c
Macao	,,	30.24	48	67	NNE	1	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.27	50	36	NNE	4	o
Tourane	,,	30.12	59	—	NW	7	o
C. St. James	,,	29.88	34	—	SW	2	b
Aparri	8 a.	30.06	63	88	—	0	r
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.95	64	80	N	4	o
Legaspi	,,	29.89	70	67	N	4	o
Tacloban	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	,,	29.83	70	85	N	4	o
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.94	76	—	—	0	b
Labuan	6 a.	29.75	76	95	SW	6	o

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 10, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheang Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR	WEEK-DAYS		SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 11th to 17th, 1918.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Fri.	11	m 0 [illegible]	1.9	m 2 29	1.7
		7 40 a	7.9	0 25 a	2.3
Sat.	12	m 9 4[illegible]	6.0	m 3 16	7.5
		4 27 a	8 2	1 26 a	3.1
Sun.	13	m 10 [illegible]	6 1	m 3 56	0.2
		0 15 a	8.4	[illegible]	3 0
Mon.	14	m 10 58	4.3	m 4 13	0 1
		10 4 a	8.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	15	m 11 31	4.5	m 5 11	0 1
		10 51 m	7.9	4 10 a	2.2
Wed.	16	0 17	4.7	m 5 51	0.6
		11 40 a	7.3	[illegible]	2.7
Thur.	17	0 56 a	4.2	m 6 22	1.1
				4 6 a	2.8

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.32	30.27	30.18
Temperature	64	47	57
Humidity	[illegible]	62	43
Direction of Wind	N	N	N
Force	2	2	5
Weather	b	o	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 ,,
One hour	35 ,,
Three hours	50 ,,
Six hours	70 ,,
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 ,,
Half hour	15 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour	20 ,,

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 ,,
Hour	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—			
single	75 cents	1	hour.
return	$1.00	2	hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—			
single	$1.20	2	hours.
return	$1.50	4	,,
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—			
single	$1.75	2½	,,
return	$2.00	5	,,
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—			
single	$2.00	3	,,
return	$2.50	7	,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 ,,
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 ,,
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Two hours	35 ,,
Three ,,	50 ,,
Four ,,	60 ,,
Five ,,	70 ,,
Six ,,	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 ,,
Three ,,	60 ,,
Four ,,	75 ,,
Five ,,	85 ,,
Six ,,	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three ,,	1.20
Four ,,	2.40
Five ,,	2.80
Six ,,	2.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

Temperature

Hongkong, January 10, 1918.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	30.18
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	4 P.M.	30.06
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	55
Do.	[illegible]	57
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	47
Do. (Wet bulb)	[illegible]	52
Do. (Wet bulb)	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Eczema in Dry Scurf on Little Girl's Head. Also Back. Spreading Rapidly. Burned All the Time. Cuticura Completely Healed in Six Weeks.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. R. Hooper, 70, Mead St., Bath Bridge, Bristol, Eng., July 19, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff, itching irritated scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, as well as for irritations and chafings of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 10d. 12h. 07m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. The anticyclone has apparently moved eastwards, and pressure has decreased moderately over the China Coast, Formosa and Annam; changes are slight over the Philippines.

The monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Foochow, but will continue to blow freshly over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.24 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th January:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. and N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong to fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Jan., 1918:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
Jan. 10th.	6.53	a.m.	6.09	p.m.
,, 11th.	6.53	,,	6.09	,,
,, 12th.	6.53	,,	6.10	,,
,, 13th.	6.53	,,	6.11	,,
,, 14th.	6.53	,,	6.11	,,
,, 15th.	6.53	,,	6.12	,,
,, 16th.	6.53	,,	6.12	,,
,, 17th.	6.53	,,	6.13	,,
,, 18th.	6.53	,,	6.14	,,
,, 19th.	6.53	,,	6.15	,,
,, 20th.	6.53	,,	6.15	,,
,, 21st.	6.53	,,	6.16	,,
,, 22nd.	6.53	,,	6.16	,,
,, 23rd.	6.53	,,	6.17	,,
,, 24th.	6.53	,,	6.18	,,
,, 25th.	6.53	,,	6.18	,,
,, 26th.	6.52	,,	6.19	,,
,, 27th.	6.52	,,	6.20	,,
,, 28th.	6.51	,,	6.21	,,
,, 29th.	6.51	,,	6.21	,,
,, 30th.	6.51	,,	6.22	,,
,, 31st.	6.51	,,	6.23	,,

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 10, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/-¾
,, On demand	3/-⅞
,, 30 days' sight	3/1
,, 4 months' sight	3/1½
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	420½
Credits, 4 months' sight	435
On New York—	
On demand	73½
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	120¾
On Manila—	
On demand	146
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	141½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	41.60
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.45 n.
Silver (per oz.)	45½d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	24% p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	6½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption, or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are [illegible] and [illegible] well to be on the safe side [illegible] Chamberlain's Cough Remedy [illegible] everywhere.

SHARE REPORT.

JANUARY 10TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai. $125	$590	Interim of £2-3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $ 50	$309 s.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916.	7½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T.$115 b.	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/6 5/16, $4.25 per share a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
Unions $100	$740 b.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtszes $ 60	$205 ex. 73	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire $ 20	$122½ b.	$7 and bonus $3 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fires $ 50	$310	$27 for 1915	8¾ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$72½ b.	Final of $5 a/c 1916-1917.	13¾ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$17½ b.	$1.25 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred) £5 (Deferred) £5	 $33½ b. $170 s.	 Final of 3/- a/c 1916 Final of 40/- a/c 1916	 6 p.c. 19 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	112/-	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	5½ p.c.
"Star Ferry" $ 10	$28½	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$92 s.	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 30	$36 s.	P. 5 for 1916	15½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	38/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkats Tls. 10	T. 14 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	8½ p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.50 b.		—
Tronoh Mines £1	30/- s.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	24/- s.	9 % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$97½	8 % or 1916 & bonus $2	10 p.c.
H. K. & Whampoa Docks $	$126	Interim of $2½ a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks $ 10	T. 70 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels $ 5	$90 b.	$2 a/c half year ended 30-6-17.	8½ p.c.
Central Estates $100	$90 b.	$7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$90	Interim of $3½ a/c 1917.	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$5½ b.	50 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 30	$30	$2 for 1916	6½ p.c.
West Points $ 50	$81	Interim of $3 a/c 1917.	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 79 s.	3 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 170 s.	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 120 s.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 15 s.	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtszepoos T. 5	T. 7.90		—
Orientals	T. 44		—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 12	$7½ b.	60 cents for 1916	9½ p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$3½ b.	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7.50 b.	cents for 1915	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 5	$31	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands $ 7½	$7½ s.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 25	$177 b.	$2 interim a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$29½ s.	$1 interim a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	$6.35	Interim of 9 % a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10	$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways $ 10 do. (new) $ 1	$6½ s. 90 cents	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry $	$4 b.	35 cents for year 31-5-17	11½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $	$12	2½ % for 1915	10 p.c.
Watsons $	$[illegible] s.	70 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $	$[illegible] s.	60 cents for 1915/1916	—

s.—sellers. b.—buyers.
Telegraphic Address: "[illegible]" [illegible] NOTON & TAYLOR, Share and General Brokers.
Telephone No. [illegible]